sion of his opinions. In view of this state of things, no doubt ought to be left in the mind of any reflective man that there is in reality but one issue, and little heed ought now to be given to sinister threats and intimations, no matter from what quarter they may come, that resistance o Southern aggression will lead to a rupture of the Cor federacy. We are better able at the present tin than we shall be hereafter, if we flinch from the contest now, ever to enforce our right.

cism awaits him for that manly and honorable expres

When, shortly after the Revolution, disaffection prevailed in Massachusetts, courts of instice were in terrupted in their duties, and an open rebellion seems to be impending, Washington wrote to Gen. Knex For God's sake, inform me what means all this dis "order. Are there any real grievances? If so, why " are they not redressed ! But if not, then why is no "the whole power of the Government put forth at once to repress such lawless conduct?

We may learn a lesson from this. Timidity invites aggression, while a bold demonstration is often the only safeguard. An overwhelming vote at the North will, I doubt not, effectually put at rest the disorder which now agitates the country. As OLD WHIG.

# GREAT MASS MEETING IN PATERSON

THOUSANDS OF WORKMEN AROUSED. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribu

PATERSON, N. J., Wednesday, Oct. 1. We had a disappointment and a triumph yester day. The disappointment was the heavy rain which rendered our day mass meeting impracticable. But we determined at all hazards to hold the night meeting; and accordingly one of the greatest crowds ever known here assembled in the silk-mill; the chief room of which, being yet without machinery, and being, too, perhaps, as extensive as any other room in the country, was just the thing for such an army. Mr. Briggs of Ohio, Mr. L. Sherwood and Mr. Crouch were to address the day mass meeting, and Mr. W. H. Fry, who arrived at night-fall, the night mass meeting. But, as the former gathering could not take place, the night meeting was addressed by the three last speakers; Mr. Briggs leaving for other engagements. The consequence was, three speeches instead of one, each gentleman saying he had to be brief in his remarks to accommodate the others. I am quite of opinion that it is a bad plan to have more than one orator for an evening to bandle the subject of Republicanism in all its phases, so as to convince waverers and opponents, and in this view I am sustained by every speaker nt to address the public at this great revolutionary erisis-the greatest our country has ever known The speaking at the mass meeting in question was unsatisfactory for this reason. Just as Mr. Sherwood got into the bowels of his argument he stopped though every one was deeply interested in what he was saying. So, too, Mr. Fry began by saying that the limited time allotted him under the uncontrolable circumstances would prevent him from addressing the workingmen of Paterson in a proper way; which he regretted, as he felt that the subject adequately presented to unbelievers, in its histor ical, moral, religious, politico-economical and prespective details, must carry conviction to them. Mr. Crouch, who was entitled to the close atteneccived, merely hinted at what ought to have been elucidated had time permitted. Be sides the speakers, Mr. Scott, the chairman, made some appropriate remarks, and there was an ex-cellent glee-club. It was a glorious sight to behold such an army of

workingmen, and observe how engerly they listened to the orators. As New-Jersey is now going, she seems safe. But our friends are determined to work away till the election.
P. S.—We want documents. R. M.

# POLITICAL ITEMS.

- A copy of Douglas's Report to the Senate on the Topeka Constitution, came addressed to a friend in the western part of the State, with the following Circular group" inclosed in it. Mr. George R. Herrick should by this time, understand the tightness of the Deme cratic money market in New-York. Intelligent men de not invest in manifestly desperate adventures, or in

DEAR SIR: Herewith is a copy of the late Report on the Topeka Constitution, embraced in a campaign

document.

If our Association shall bereafter be so supplies If our Association shall hereafter be so supplied with means as to enable us to purchase, we shall have an edition of some document containing this Report. But the poor weak State of New-York has thus far fernished us less material and than even New-Jersey has for a similar Club formed here. We are simply mortified at this culpable inactivity, or our failure to inspire confidence in our friends at home, or whatever it is that makes us less efficient than a dozen State Clubs now anevating home. It have tried our safe Inspire confidence in our friends at home, or whatever it is that makes us less efficient than a dozen State Clubs now operating here. I have treed our new Democratic State Committee, but it only organized, leaving other matters to the future.

If you can initiate measures in your locality to sid our work, please do so.

Yours truly,
GEO. R. HERRICK.

The Republican meeting at Boonville, N. Y., or Monday, far exceeded expectation. The people as sembled from all parts of the county, four thousand strong. The trains that carried delegations up from Ttica and adjoining towns were enthusiastically cheered at different points along the line. Eloquen addresses were made by Preston King and Ward Hunt, followed by brief and stirring remarks by the Hon. O. B. Matteson and Maj. Schol-field. Oneida is going to be, if not the "banner county," something very near it, this Fall.

-The Missouri Democrat says that not withstanding Gov. Geary's proclamation that he would keep in truders out of Kausas, armed Southern companies are still going in. On Thursday the steamer Die Vernon from New Orleans, landed at the wharf a company of "Mississippi boys," as they style themselves, commanded by Capt. Beckett. They proceed immediately

-The Border Ruffians of Oswego County have made the following nominations: for Assembly, Ist District, Orville Robinson; Hd District, Luke D.

The Republicans of Essex County have made the

following romanations:

For County Judge and Surrogate, Robert S. Hale of Elizabethtown, Member of Assembly, Ralph A. Loveland of Westpeat, Superintendent of Poor, Danie Plattor Schroen; Coroner, John W. Dekalb of Jay Justice of Sessions, James B. Ramsey, of Ticonderogo, Byron Pond, Oliver Abel, jr., and Sulferd E. Hale were appointed the County Committee for the next

-The Hon. Henry C. Goodwin is nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Oswego District. and a nomination there is equivalent to an election. Although a young man, Mr. G. has already once repre sented his District in Congress, and adds parliamentary experience to fine abilities and uncompromising deve

- The following is the result of the test vote taken at Savery's Temperance House vesterday: Fremont, 428; Fillmore, 188; Buchanan, 98,

- A meeting of Republicans will be held at Centerville, Hunterdon Co., N. J., on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Hon. G. H. Brown and the Hon. J. Van Dyke will address the meeting.

-On Wednesday of last week about fifteen thousand of the freemen of Michigan assembled at Coldwater and listened to stirring speeches by Root of Ohio, Bates of California, the Hon. Henry Waldron, J. Blair of Jackson, Pres. Fairfield of Hillsdale College. The crowd was so large on the ground that it was found necessary to have three speakers' stands in order that all might hear.

-The Fremonters of Montgomery and Bucks Counties. Pa., had a grand rally on the 27th inst. at Hat boro'. The mass, says a correspondent, was estimated from 10,000 to 15,000; the procession of "big teams" was about three miles long, headed by about 300 men on horseback. The speakers were Geo. Lear J. P. Hale, D. Wilmot, A. Burlingame, and William Moran, who were all listened to with great attention. The meeting adjourned to the great Langhorn's Hill meeting, in Bucks County, near Bristol, on Saturday Oct. 4. The speakers for this meeting are Banks, Ba lingame, Wilmot, Ford, and Shaffer. It is expected this will be the largest meeting in Eastern Pennsylvania. The friends of Fremont and Freedom are well organzed in old Bucks-two or three meetings are held every night in the county. Here the people are brought together in school-houses, wagon-lofts, barns mills &c., in different sections of each township, and the effect is most glorious for Freedom's cause.

-To decide a bet, the block in Water street, in this My, between Burling slip and Maiden lane, east side was yesterday canvassed for the Presidential vote. It stood thus: For Buchanan, 7; for Fillmore, 20; for Fremont, 40.

-S. S. Batterson, a worthy, strong-minded mechanin Hartfo,d, has challenged the Hon. Isaac Toucey t. scuss political questions on the stump with him. Mr. Batterson, in his letter to Toucey, says:

"When I rend the papers from whence all demo-cratical knowledge emanates, I find myself and my brother chips called by the beautiful appellation of "Greasy Mechanics," and the operatives in our manufacturing establishments are set down as 'filthy opera facturing establishments are set down as 'slithy opera-tives,' and at other times are set down as slaves; and The Richmond Inquirer, a leading Democratic paper, informs us that the 'Slave States instity the kolding 'of white persons in bondage'. At the North we are called 'Sovereigns' by the democratical teachers, and it is these discrepancies of phrascology that puzzle us so that we do not know who or what we are. ''Our Northern Democratical teachers tell us that the Northern Democratical teachers tell us that the Northern Democracy is opposed to Slavery, and also to its extension. Being anxious myself, and as I know many others are, to get an authoritative exposi-

also to its extension. Being anxious myself, and as I know many others are, to get an authoritative exposition of the National Democracy, and knowing that your Honor is well versed and expert in all Democratical learning, and being fully persuaded that the ruling portion of the National Democracy will inderse any exposition which your Honor may give, is the reason of my addressing you at this time. Now Sir, that the public may have full opportunity to know the true principles of the National Democracy, I do most respectfully ask your Honor to meet me in as many towns in Hartford County as time will allow—beginning on the first Monday of October, 1856, and continuing until the 4th of County as time will allow—beginning on the first stonday of October, 1856, and continuing until the 4th of November, 1856, and debate this question: Is the National Democracy opposed to Slavery, and to its extension? Your Honor will take the affirmative, and I will take the negative. The time and general terms of speaking we will fix upon when we meet.

"S. S. BATTERSON.

" Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY." -Mr. Goodwin, the Whig candidate for Governor of New-Hampshire last March, has taken the stump for Fremont, and is one of the ablest and most reliable friends of Freedom in the Granite State. The announcement that a liberty-pole, to bear a Fremont and Dayton flag, would be raised at Northwood on the 25th inst., drew together an immense crowd of enthusiastic Fremont men, with banners and music from that and adjoining towns, who were addressed by Col. Sanborn of Concord, Mr. Dudley of Candia, and others. A correspondent informs us that there were not less than 3,000 persons present, and that the enthusiasm for the Pathfinder was unbounded.

INTERESTING INQUIRIES. - In view of Mr. Buchanan's political character and history, in what Pennsylvania county should be reside? Answer: Somer act : or, in view of his horns, Bucks : or, as he blows his own horn, Clarion; or, as his political career is almost run, Hunting-done: or, as he is being hauled over the coals, Carbon; or, as he proclaimed Polk a better tariff man than Clay, Lie-coming; or, a prospects are scaly, Pike; or, as he is going to pot, Potter: or, as his chances are declining, Wayne. Will Mr. Buchanan withdraw?

-The Pittsburgh Gaste says : "Gov. Geary spects obedience to the laws of the Territorial Legis ature, until they are repealed. This is just the turn ing point of the whole case. Those ' laws of the Territorial Legislature -infamous, invalid, and unconstitutional—are the causes of the whole difficulty. So long as they are in force, it is utterly impossible to effect their repeal. They distranchise, by their test oaths, every man who wishes and would vote to repeal them. If repealed at all, it must be by the Legislature. Then the Legislature is to be chosen in accordance with the provisions of those very laws, and one of their requirements is that no man shall vote or be clayable to office who will not take an oath to sustain tham. What a mockery is it, therefore, to Covernor Geary to tell the people of Kansas that those laws must be obeyed until repealed." tutional-are the causes of the whole difficulty. So

-A friend, writing from Santa Clara, California

under date of Sept. 2, says:

"Politics, as usual, is lively and encouraging. Frewout and the Pacific Railroad for Vice-President seem to be in the ascendant. There are some twenty five old-line Democrats right around here, beside lots Americans, all going it strong for Fremont. Most if the foreigners (Spanish, &c.) are right. Old Buck s supported by the Postmaster and two Jews all told. His dremedary line is rather slow for this State. Th Visilants have hung and banished all the best an purest Democrats. The Vigilance Committee has been a terrible blow to that party, but what avails it -the Committee is sustained almost unanimously by the people.

HORDER RUTTIAN ARGUMENTS .- A correspondent a Stamford, Conn., writes as follows: Three weeks ag the Frement Club of this town raised a pole for th display of a flag inscribed Fremont and Freedom. On week ago last Saturday night the Ruffians made as attempt to saw it down, but after sawing into it about alternit to saw it down, ou and to lazy to finish half way being either too drunk or too lazy to finish the job they left, after breaking off the topmast. We raised another alongside of the old one, and last We taked another alongside of the old oar, and tight the Ruffians again made a descent upon it cutting the halyards so that we were compelled to take the pole-down. We have raised it again, and "Our Flag is still there." The public generally discountenance such proceedings but some of the Buchaneers chuckle over it. On the 4th of November we will make them chuckle on the other side of their mouths.

F. F. F.

# A NOTICE OF COL. TOTTEN.

Sin: The Tribune. cl. G. M. Totten regarding the Honduras Inter canic Railway. The Colonel says: " I have studie "Mr. Squiers report with care," and, as the result of that careful study, state that "The harbor terminus on the Atlantic side-Isabel-is only approachable by vessels of very light draft." This port is or by vessels of very light draft." This port is on the Cuifo Dulce, in Guatemala, one hundred miles west of Porto Cabello—the northern terminus of the Hondarns Railway. Porto Cabello was surveyed and a chart drawn up by Lieut W. N. Jeffers, C. S. Navy, In 1854 I visited this harbor in the pilot-boat Goorge Steers, and found the chart of Lieut, Jeffers correct. It gives ten fathoms at the entrance, and the harbor is on a smaller reale, equals as good as the Guif of Founcea. Coi. Totten's green at the grades is about as correct as a study of the harbor.

Bespe. half, yours, THEODORE LEWIS.

THE DEMOCRATS IN POUGHKEEPSIE. TO THE AMERICANS FROM AN AMERICAN.

The grand gathering of a hundred thousand Dem rats, which was announced to be held in Poughkeep sie yesterday, did not come off. Nine or ten steamer were chartered to go up from New-York, and tickets were freely distributed. A great many Short Boys took a free excursion. Most of the boats had bands of music, and some of them brass cannon. Some 4,000 or 5,000 went up in the boats, and the 9 o'clock train was obliged to put on three or four extra cars. The scene on the boats going up can be imagined only by those who are acquainted with the customs of the Tammany boys. On the South America, which was chartered for the Empire Club, a bar had been made in the form of a hollow square. It was served by four active men. The place which was fitted up for the meeting was a very good one: it lacked nothing but men. Beside the New-York and Brooklyn Clubs, there were men enough to bring ban-Brooklyn Clubs, there were men enough to bring banners from Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Pleasant Valley,
Cold Spring, Kingston, Rondout, Newburgh, Richmond
County, and Albany. At no time were there mere
than 10,000 men on the ground—not enough to make a
respectable camp-meeting. New-York Democrats
complained that nobody came from the country, that
they had to do all the work, and furnish all
the men. The banners were principally those
used in the Buchaneer procession in New-York. the men. The banners were principally those used in the Buchaneer procession in New-York. It was almost 3 o'clock before Capt. Rynders had any meeting to call to order, and Mr. D. L. Seymour, who was appointed President, made such a tedious speech that, although all present could have heard distinctly at the principal stand, a thousand or more were driven to the stand of the Empire Club, where they were entertained until Senator R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia began his speech. Mr. Hunter cave the Southern view of the stand of the Empire Club, where they were entertained until Senator R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia began his speech. Mr. Hunter gave the Southern view of the Slavery question, incidentally stating that he had never addressed a popular assemblage out of his own State before. Mr. Hunter's voice was unfortunately indistinct: he spoke with that peculiar bungling articulation which in any other man would be supposed to indicate a very considerable degree of elation. Some enthusiastic Short Boys who didn't relish such "slow duine," began to sing a song at a neighboring stand, and were with difficulty stopped. Mr. Hunter continued his speech; the floor of the Tabernacle would accommodate more men than listened to him. If some men in the North, he said, denied the right of property in slaves, there were men in Europe who denied all right of property, and Democrats here had better look out for their property if they allowed the right of Southern Democrats to their property to be questioned. To deny the rightfulness of Slavery was the same thing as to denythe right of a man to sell his labor. The North received \$12,000,000 nove of the Federal funds than it contributed, equal to a direct loan from the South to the North of \$240,000,000 of United States 5 per cent, stocks. He thought the South could take care of herself if the Union were to be dissolved, but he preferred to keep it for the principle of the thing. So he called upon all Union-men in New-York to combine to preserve the Confederation, and if they (Fillmorestes and Buchancers) would not combine, then the Democrats alone must be equal to the emergency.

The Hon, Wm. C. Preston of Kentucky, and the

chancers) would not combine, then the Democrats alone must be equal to the emergency.

The Hen. Wm. C. Preston of Kentucky, and the Hon. Mr. Churchwell of Tennessee, spoke subsequently. A few Germans were assembled in a corner, where they were addressed by Messrs. Schirmer, Abendofen, Merkle and Bergmann, and there was speaking for two hours from the stand of the Empire Club. Before Mr. Preston had finished his speech, half the Before Mr. Preston had finished his speech, half the men in the field ran toward a house adjoining, and some ferocious-looking fellows in red shirts, who had been working one of the brass pieces, flourished axes and short-swords, and tried to get into the house. The wooden axes split, although they were painted a beautifull steel-blue color, and the tin swords did not hart anybody. Nobody knew what was the matter, so everybody made a rush for the house. Poor John Barns was too drank to realize anything but the loss of his stoop, while his wife and a great many children dealt ejaculations from the four front windows. Our reporter pitched in, and was very impaisitive, but could only learn a misty story of a Fifth Ward man and a Staten Islander getting into a fight. The Staten Islander had his lady sitting in John Burns's doorway, and he or somebody else was backed in there, and the Islander had his lady sitting in John Burns's doorway, and he or somebody else was backed in there, and the lady struck by the Fifth Warder, or frightened just as had as if she had been. Then began the on-laught of Staten Island red shirters. After the row was over, the lady fainted once more, and of course everybody rushed up and deprived her of air as much possible till the brave Staten Islander carried her to the door. Then it was a fine sight to see her lithe form clinging so gracefully to his manly brawn, and how, with her head resting on his shoulder, it seemed as if she never would recover enough to stand or sit alone. There may have been a declaration last night, and if a wedding shall happen in Staten Island some of these days, it will probably be the principal result of the great Democratic gathering in Poughkeepsie in ISSG. On the whole, the meeting fell short of the advertisement about nineteening fell short of the advertisement about nineteening fell short of the advertisement about nineteer twentieths. Accommodations for 150,000 hearers were advertised, and *The Daily News* "estimated that "200,600 people would be present to raise their united "voices for Buchanan and Breckenridge, Parker and

The following speakers were advertised by the Com mittee as having accepted the invitation of the Com-mittee, and signified their determination to be pres-

The Hon, John S. Wells of New-Hampshire; the Hon, Benj F. Hallett of Massachusetts, the Hon, Charlette The Hon, John S. Wells of New-Haipenire, the 16th S. Reag-F. Hallett of Massachusetts; the Hon, Charles T. James of Rhode Island, Gov. Small of Vermout; the Hon, Charles Chap-man, John Cotton Smith, W. D. Richop of Commercious; the Hon, Charles W. Carrizan, Gov. John L. Dawson, Gov. Wim, Birler of Pennsylvarian the Hons, James M. Ruchanas, Robt. M. McLans of Marylands the Hon, R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia, the Hon, Howell Cobb, Judy S. Joness, Gen. J. E. Ward, the Hon, O. A. Lechrane, Gov. H. V. Johnsson of Georgia; the Hon, J. P. Benjamin of Lousiana, the Hon, John C. Breckenrides, J. P. Benjamin of Lousina, the Hon. John C. Breckenridge Col. W. C. Pieston of Kentucky; Gen. John A. Quitman o Missiscippi James T. Brady, H. C. Murphy, A. J. Parker, John A. Dix, H. J. Redheld, H. Seymeur, D. S. Dickinson, Aux Schell, J. L. White, John Codarane, — Sallivan, G. S. Adams L. G. Capers, D. E. Sickles, John Vanderbitt, A. L. Pinney, Dr. Philip H. Merkle, John Kelly, John Van Buren, A. C. Moetton Judge Bowne, Judge King, H. W. Roger, D. L. Seymour, W. H. Ludlow and others of New-York State and City.

The expressed determination of nearly all these gen tlemen failed them; of the twenty-two from States other than New-York, Senator Hunter and Col. Preston were present.

# THE RIDE OF THE CARTMEN.

The long-talked-of procession of Fillmore and Denelson cartmen came off last night, and created some sensation. About 8 o'clock the line was formed somewhere in the upper part of the city, and soon after the procession moved down Broadway and through other principal streets. There were all sorts of carts in the ranks, embracing long-tailed carts, short-tailed carts and carts with no tails at all-cart with springs and carts without springs. There was an immense variety of horse-flesh-some woolly-very woolly. Singular to say, about two-thirds of these woolly animals, with the carts to which they were attached, were the property of Fremont men, and rented for the show at \$5 each. Almost everything in the shape of a horse and cart was brought into requisition. The unsightly dirt carts were also rented, stripped of their boxes, and filled with rungs. Each cart contained from half a dozen to a dozen boys and men holding flags and illuminated transparencies. In the ranks were many four-wheeled wagons, including bakers' wagons express wagons, grocers wagons, vegetable wagons, and oyster and clam wagons. In one of the latter sat a Council of K. N.'s, with "their lanterns dimly burning." There was some music, but it was few and far between. In this respect the drum and fife was the main feature. Cheers were given by those the carts, and responded to by those who were no the carts. It is said there were over fifteen hundred vehicles in the procession. The demonstration was

DISTANCE AND FUEL IN LOCOMOTIVES .- On the Pacific Railroad-which, by the way, is a road run ning a very little way west from St. Louis-a locomo tive lately bauled three passenger cars and one baggage car with 106 passengers 125 miles in seven hours with one cord of oak wood; the grade was mostly rising, with many curves. An engine on the Ohio and Mississippi road hauled the night express train 149 miles with one tender full, or 11 cords of wood; no time or circumstances given. An engine on the Norwich and Worcester road regularly bauls the accommoda-tion train over the whole road and back, 120 miles making 32 stops, and standing idle one hour at Worces ter, with a consumption of only ? | feet. An average performance is only from 25 to 50 miles per cord.

PROFITS OF GRAFES. - In the neighborhood of Cin innati there are more than 2,000 acres in grapes. The credits per acre average, taking one year with another, from about \$300 per acre. The cost of planting ranges from \$110 to \$300 per acre. The expense, with ordinary and, need not exced \$150 per acre.

Eleven houses were destroyed by fire at Illinoistown on the 98th vit.

From The London Examiner. Henceforth, Americans, let none Pronounce the name of Washington: Whoever shall, that wretch restrain From mischief with a ball and chain: Let such felonious monster be Held doubled under lock and key: Let our brave Kansas soldiers turn Their backs on Freedom; let them burn House, barge, men, women, children till Not one be left to burn or kill; And for our toasts we then may sing President Pierce and Bomba King.
WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR

# BERMUDA.

YELLOW FEVER.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. BERMUDA, Sept. 22, 1856. The yellow fever prevails to a serious extent in two of the parishes of these islands-namely. Warwick and Somerset; and there are a few cases of the same disease in two of the other parishes. The five other parishes-namely, Pembroke, Paset. Smith's, Hamilton and St. George are at present in the enjoyment of their wonted healthfulness. There is some mysteriousness about the "breaking out" of the line scourge, since we have had a Summer of more than average dryness, and the meteorological observations for the season exhibit a state of atmosphere not in the least different from the most healthy years. A strong conviction prevails that we are indebted to her Majesty's war-steamer Malacca for the affliction, inasmuch as she came up here in July from Jamaica, literally filled with cases of yellow fever.

The Malacca's crew suffered severely from the

fever, and she was anchored at the quarantine sta-tion, immediately opposite the shore of Warwick Comforts for her sick people were obtained by the Malacca's beats from a wharf at Warwick. There are reports of foul clothes having been bought by some of the Warwick people from a person who obtained the clothes from the Malacca. Of cours there is a vagueness about these surmises; but there is no getting over the fact that the state of the weather (to all human ken) was not the cause

of the disease at this time.

An Warwick Parish alone there have been about one hundred and fifty cases of the fever. Dr. T. L. Smith, a leading practitioner, has attended, up to this date, about one hundred of these cases, and, by an entirely new mode of treatment, he has, thus far, saved every one of his patients. You will see the mode of treatment pursued by Dr. Smith fully set forth in the editorial columns of The Bermudian newspaper of the 17th inst. At pres ent the fever is almost exclusively confined to the

The Admiral sent a man-of-war from Halifax to inquire as to the health of the country. This vessel, the Atalanta, arrived on the 20th and sailed again on the 22d.

#### LATER FROM FLORIDA.

By recent advices from Florida, we are informed et very extensive preparations now being made for the further prosecution of the campaign against the Seminoles during the coming Winter. Gen. Harney, who has had much experience in Indian warfare, having been in Florida before, and since then on duty in the Western Territories, is to take command of the troops. Western Territories, is to take command, a the thopse heart of Infantry, the 4th Regiment of Artillery, and several regiments of Volunteers, are to concentrate at Fort Myers, and are, as soon as the weather will per-mit, to be distributed to the various posts in the interior, and pursue an active campaign against the

savages.

By a letter from Fort Myers, dated Sept. 12, we are advised that "Jumper, the great Chief of the Arkansas Seminoles, will come down (in accordance with the "terms of a recent treaty between him and the authorterms of a recent treaty between him and the author-lies at Washington) with a delegation," and try to induce Bowlegs to remove to the West. If he cannot succeed in that he will bring 400 or 500 of his tribe down and fight in connection with the troops, as the friendly Crecks did during the war of 1856-40. It is to be hoped that their services will not be needed; but if they should be, they will prove a most valuable ally to the troops which will be in the field, so that we may expect exciting times this Winter in the Everglades.

# DIFFICULTIES IN OREGON.

to the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: Will you permit me to occupy a small portion of your columns with a brief personal narrative of oc currences growing out of the Oregon war. I belong to the small minority in Oregon who believe with Gener als Weel and Palmer, that the late war was unneces sary and cruel in the extreme, and that all the burning of property, the destruction of life and expenditure of public treasure, would have been saved if the civil autherities had administered equal justice instead of calling the people to arms. I have lived since the Fall of 1833 in Rogue River Valley, Southern Oregon, situated of the Sacras Willamette Valleys, and have had an opportunity of knowing much of the Indian tribes, both on the plain knowing much of the Indian tribes, both on the plants as well as on the Pacific Coast. Notwithstanding the heartrending statements of savage barbarity which the Oregon papers have constantly spead before the public, it is a fact there are far more nurdered Indians than Indian murders; and when the whole truth is known, I believe it will appear that Indians are less than a wife who assume to be civilized.

than Indian murders; and when the whose that known, I believe it will appear that Indians are less savage than some who assume to be civilized.

Onen as I have looked upon these people, dwelling in small communities in the shady grove or along the limpid stream, bountifully supplied with fish and roots and berries for subsistence, and apparently happy in the relationship of family and friends, the convection was forced upon me that they were living as much in harmony with the beautiful surroundings as their more toiling and anxious brethren of another race. I ceald not perceive wherein they were not equally with us endowed by their Creator with the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. And after they were driven from their pleasant homes, and their domains usurped by invaders, I never saw anything in their condition or conduct but what aroused my deepest sympathy and commiscration. To have submitted to robbery and outrage of the gravest kind without resentment would be more than Christian. to have remained passive and indifferent would be less than Men.

I do not see under the circumstances how they could have designed as hearter than they have done, for I do not see under the circumstances how they could have done different or better than they have done, for have done different or better than they have only explained with our own noble sites, "Give us liberty or give us death." And for this they have been denounced as not only savages, but as "vaiments" and demons unfit to live, and the military force of two Territories has been drawn out to

but as "variments" and demons unfit to live, and the military force of two Territories has been drawn out to destroy them from the earth.

Under the deep conviction of duty. I never failed, from my arrival in to my departure from the valley, to declaim against the great wrong our people were doing. And, though many good citizens privately told me of similar convictions: yet I know of note in whom it was strong court to prompt open expression. I write of this not with vain boast, but with the mingled feeling of deep regret and lively joy. Regret that so many of my neighbors and friends should cower in base subjection, to speculators and rozadies and yield their constitutional right to freedom of speech. Joy, because my life is spared, contrary to my own expectation and the predictions of my friends and foes, who said I should fall by an assassin.

All the papers in the Territory were closed against me, yet they were unsparing in demunciation, and letters which I sent to the Post-Office for the California papers, were not allowed to pass, but were opened in Jacksonville, so that when I arrived in Saa Franca co not one had been published. At length a letter, or the substance of one which I had written, appeared among them in The N. Y. Trans vs. of April 5. This brought matters to a climax. Indignation meetings were got up and the writer denounced in the strongest language, and not a longue dare move in his defense. Having been privately informed of what was intended, I field in the darkness of night to Fort Lane, and was, by an escert of United States troops, conveyed beyond the scene of excitement. I arrived by the sheamer lilinois last Saturday, and any pleased to find myself, though among strangers, in your city

New York, Sept. 80, 1536.

MAIL ROBBERY AT PRINCETON, C. W .- On Mo. Mail. Robberty at Phinceros, C. W.—On Monday hight of last week a daring robbery was commit-dated the Princeton Station of the Great Western Rail-way. It appears that two men entered the Princeton Station at about 12 o clock and entered into a conver-sation with the night-watch, inviting him to partake of liquor, which they tendered him. The watch refusing to complete the registed a blow from the village. to comply, he received a blow from the villams, which is do him senseless on the floor. They then robbed him of what money he had on his person, and also took from the station-master's safe about \$150 and the mailtag, from which they took the contents of three money-letters. The ruffians have not as yet been arrested. THE STATE PAIR.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Tuesday evening, Sept. 30, 1856. Nothing could begin more unpropitionaly than the present exhibition. The rain has poured down all day. emetimes in terrents; the streets are muddy, and the beautiful grounds almost covered with water. Every depression in the sod is a puddle, and every roof leaks so that nothing that is not water-proof can be exhibited. Floral Tent blew down in a high wind on Saturday night, and the continued high wind and rain have kept it down, very much to the regret of the ladies who had made commendable efforts to adorn it elecantly. Dairy Tent also blew down, and the very iarge and handsome display of products is piled up in a mass in a small tent. Many persons who intended making entries of things to-day from this and adjoining counties are prevented from doing so by the rain. Fortunately it is not cold, or the stock would suffer. Of that these of that there is already enough on the ground to make a very handsome show, and some of it is of superior quality. The following is as near the number as I could ascertain to-day in the peus:

Short Horns or Durham cattle, 28 head.

Devon cattle, 86 head. Hereford cattle, 25 head. Ayrshire cattle, 15 head. Alderney and Holderness cattle, 4 head. Native and grade stock, 74 head.

Native and grade stock, 74 head.

Working Oxen, 44 yoke.

Horses, 180 head, and the largest propertion of good working stock I ever saw at any Fair.

There are 142 pens of Sheep, and in this department the show has not been exceeded at any previous Fair.

Swine are not so plenty as in former times—there are not over a dozen pens.

Poultry is plenty—Shanghace are not. I counted over

Pointry is passing—Samingasce are not. I country over 50 coops, including a few Rabbits, which take rank with domestic flows.

Of domestic manufactures it is quite impossible to give any guess, as they are still packed in trunks and boxes; even those that were up had to be taken

down.

The mechanical department is unusually fall of in teresting articles, among which I notice a real foromo-tive farm-engine, mounted on low truck-wheels, which n all its parts seems to be made with a comm in an its parts seems to be made with a common-sense view to actual service. It is called six horse-power, and the price is \$600, including chimney and everthing ready for immediate service. It is just such a machine as every man who owns fifty acres of land should have as every man who owns nity acres of said should have on his farm, if for nothing else, to cut his fire-wood, as similar machines are new doing on several railreads. There are also several other portable engines on the ground, showing that this all-important aid to agricul-ture is beginning to attract a good share of atten-

As was to be expected, the hotels are crowded, but As was to be expected, the hotes are crowded, one the extent of accommodations surprises every one. The Woodruff House, kept by Dorsey, formerly of Baltimore, is not only large, but is so much larger and so much better than those who come from abroad supposed it possible to find in a town, only a few years emerged from the wilderness, and several times laid in ashes during its growth, that I feel it due to the citizens of Westerness to washe honorable mention of a fact so shes during its growth, that I feel it due to the citizens of Watertown to make honorable mention of a fact so much to their credit, for certainly nothing gives credit to a town so much as good hotels. I am sorry to say that with all due praise of this, I must add censure. Perhaps unwittingly, but the proprietor has allowed as villatinous a nest of New-York gamblers to locate in his house, to pluck his guests during the Fair, as he could have obtained, if Fernando the First had sent him a select lot of his bost friends.

They the Chief of Pelice to send up a deputation to watch the operations of some of the meanest gamblers and thieves that ever infested New-York. If some of the late prize fight murderers are wanted, they can be had by sending here for them.

Is it not a shame that the farmers of this State cannot hold those annual festivals without being robbed

hs it not a same that all the state of the same that an in a same that are not hold these annual festivals without being robbed by city thieves? and it is really the duty of the Metropolitan Police to lend their protection to the country upon an occasion like this. Here the secondrels are unknown to the officers, and as they put up at the best hotels and wear the garb of gentlemen, they pass Whatever may be the success of this Fair, this town

Whatever may be the success of this Fair, his town is entitled to a great deal of credit for what it has done; and, notwithstanding the rain to-day will materially injure the interest and value of the exhibition, if it should clear away to-morrow the farmers of those Northern counties will meet together in a mass and enjoy a farmers' holiday. Among the visitors already here, there is a consider-

Among the visitors already here, there is a considerable deputation from Canada, and, netwithstanding the "talk of bullocks," there is a good deal of talk of politics, but it is very nearly all on one side. I heard one Border Ruffian say that "he would be damned if he didn't believe all Jefferson County was going for "Fremont. He nover met so many of the damned "dismit n fools anywhere else; he didn't understand it." Poor fellow!

# BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education bely a regular meeting last vening at the Hall of the Board in Grand street.

evening at the Hall of the Board in Grand street.
ANDREW H. GREEN, President, in the chair.
After the usual preliminary business the reports of
the Finance Committee. ISAAC PRILLIPS, Chairman. the Finance Committee, ISAAC PARLLIPS, Chardman, in favor of appropriating \$20,000 for the incidental expenses of the schools, including current repairs and fuel, the same being part of the \$75,000 reserved for that purpose; \$30,000 for salaries of teachers in the Wird Schools for the month of September, the same being \$360,000 reserved for that purpose—were

The same Committee, recommending the adoption of a resolution regesting the Controller to place in the city treasury \$95,000, subject to the drafts of the Beard of Education, was adopted.

A lengthy report was presented by Mr. Phillips, from the Inspectors of the Eighth Ward, setting forth

A lengthy report was passed and a setting forth the condition of the various school buildings is that Ward. The Inspectors freely admit that all has been done in the way of repairing that seemed proper under the circumstances: yet the fact has been strongly impressed upon our minds that, with the exception of No. 38 in Clark street, all our school-buildings seem to belong to a period gene by. And even No. 38 is not commensurate with the wants of the people of the highth Ward, "many of whom send their children to schools situated in other Wards, not because our "teachers are inefficient, but simply because they find harger and more attractive buildings.

The report is devoted to stating minutely the miserable condition of their school-buildings in the Eighth Ward. The document was ordered to be printed.

By resolution the Committee on Sites and School Houses were empowered to grant the application of the School efficers of the Fourth Ward, to lease a building for the accommodation of Ward School No. 26.

or the accommodation of Ward School No. 26,
A communication from the Superintendent was reived and ordered to be printed. The Superintendent A communication from the Superintendent was received and ordered to be printed. The Superintendent says that on the morning of reopening the schools, or during the first day of the session after their vacation, there were present at aggregate attendance of 37,867 pupils; and from that time to the present the several schools, as far as heard from, have had an increase in attendance amounting to 8,652, making a total attendance amounting to 8,652, making a total attendance in the schools at the pre-sent time of 16,719 pupils. The whole number of teachers absent on the first day of the term was 13, most of whom were kept away by sickness. The condition of the schools is at present very fair A communication from the Trustees of the Fourth Ward charges against Aid, Bartholomew Healy, a trustee of said Ward, was received and referred to the Committee on By-Laws for investigation. The report of the Executive Committee of the Free Academy, recommending the appointment of J. A. Koerner Professor of Drawing and the Arts of Design during the absence of Prof. Duggan, with compensation at the rate of \$1,000 a year, and C. Fabrigon, tator in the department of the Free himmung, were adopted.

The Report of the Executive Committee recommending an appropriation of \$1,000 for repairs in the Free Academy, was adopted.

The Report of Executive Committee appointing Miss Frances A Gulch at a salary of \$100 a year,

workshop, was adopted.

The Report of Executive Committee appointing Miss Frances A Gulch at a salary of \$1.00 a year, George Batchelor at a salary of \$.00 a year, and J. B. Stearns at a salary of \$2.00 a year, as teachers in the Normal Schools was adopted.

The report of the Executive Committee on Normal Schools recommending an apprepriation of \$5.000, was adopted.

A lengthy report from the Finance Committee, relative to the condition of the finances of the Board of Education elected a lengthy debate, but the matter was finally laid on the table.

After the transaction of some other business the

Board adjourned. FIRE IN BROOKLYN .- Affort 12 o'clock Tuesday might, a fire was discovered in the store of W. Snydaw tes and fruit dealer, corner of Grand and Fourth street-It was extinguished with but little difficulty. The lamage done to the building was triffing. It is owned by Mr. Wm. Frishe, and fully insured in the Merchants Insurance Company, N. Y. Damage about \$200. Mr. Sydam's loss is about \$750, his stock being since t destroyed by fire and water. He is insured for \$500 in the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Com pany. The fire originated in the back part of the store against the partition, but whether it was incerdiant of not is not known.

DISUNION LOOMING IN THE FUTURE.

The sales of

BUCHANAN A CALHOUNTTE.

DREADFUL DANGER OF ELECTING FREMOST SPEECH OF GOV. JOHN B. FLOYD OF VIRGINIA.

The Hon. L. M. Keitt of South Carolina, in obe dience to an invitation extended to him while of the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, addressed the people of Lynchburg on the 10th ult. Ex-Governor John B. Floyd, who was incidentally present, being on his way to the North, also addressed the meeting Ex-Governor Ployd said:

FILLOW-CITIZENS: I have no idea whatever, at this late hour of the night, to attempt to hold this crowd together, particularly after the startling eloquent and powerful address to which you have just listened. Alluding to the speech of Mr. Keitt, published in Thereford of Treesday, Sept. 21.] I feel that there is danger in the ground that I am standing upon, and should gladly avoid it if I could. But I think there is a considerations that our the standard or t danger in the ground that I am standing upon, and should gladly avoid it if I could. But I think there is something beyond personal considerations that ought to move me and that ought to move we would be country at large that the times are portentious. There is a conviction in the mind of the public that we have inlien upon evil times: and it requires all that is sober, segacious and patriotic to save this noble ship of State from foundering upon the sands upon which she is about to be cast. Fellow-Citizens, the bicosings that we are enjoying are not to be tampered with. The privilegues that are accorded to us under the Constitution under which we live are not likely to be discarded. That they are in danger there is no doubt. If the daily emanations from the press have not satisfied you as to that. I am sure the powerful harangue which you have just heard should satisfy you. You have heard the words of one of the actors in the strife; you have, from the lips of an individual who has been himself in the conflict, a sentiment wrought by a full sense of the state of things now existing in one section of this Union [Cheers]. There is a fearful contest now going on—a contest of sectionalism; and how, fellow-citizens, is this to be averted? The gentleman has well depicted the danger and, in a great measure, saved me the necessity of traveling over the field of discussion. Let me now show, in my humble way, the course to be pursued; let me show the line of procedure that is to bring back the ship of State to its right track [cheers], and secure to the country that prosperity that has characterized it heretofore. How stand affairs at present pursued. Let me show the line of procedure that has bring back the stip of State to its right track [elevers], and secure to the country that prosperity that has characterized it heretofore. How stand affairs at present? Who are you now to give your confidence and support to? Which of the parties now before you is most entitled to your confidence and respect? You heard the noble old Whig party spoken of in terms of praise, and well did it deserve it. It was a noble party, and led by gallant leaders [Cheers]. But where is the platform of principles of the old Whig party of 1852? What were the tenets of faith that they urged upon you as the means best calculated to save the country. Were they not pretty much those now held by this Democratic party? Indeed, I might say they were identical. And how comes it now that they are not standing with them to make good their cause, and maintain the correctness of their principles? That was truly no contemptible party. It was led by leaders renowned for their wisdom, and distinguished for their eloquence. The doctrines which they had promulgated with so much force and eloquence are now in oblivion. The The doctrines which they had promulgated with so much force and elequence are now in oblivion. The Tariff is now an obsolete idea. The Bank of the United States is an obsolete idea. Internal Improvements by the General Government is an obsolete idea. We plant ourselves upon those principles. They said that they were truer Democrats than the Democrats themselves, and they openly proclaimed these sentiments in the contest of 52. Why, Mr. Pierce beat the Hero of Chepultepec merely be a placefully ada of the United States, not by a maby a plurality vote of the United States, not by a ma-jority; and hence I should suppose there was nothing very disheartening in the result—nothing, at least, to urge the propriety of a dismemberment, of that old party. There stood that party in battle old party. There stood that party in battle old party. There stood that party in battle array, having the vote of one million three hundred thousand freemen carrying one banner and expounding one set of principles. It is not for want of proper support that they disbanded. It is far otherwise. They have since vanished. They have gene to the tombs. They have dug their own graves and descended into them, and they leave us a proof that they did so because they have violated their that they gone to the tombs. They have dug their own graves and descended into them, and they leave us a proof that they did so because they have violated their pledges and for sken their faith [Cheers]. That is the ground upon which the Whigs themselves put the dismemberment of their party. That is the ground they assume for organizing a new party. That is the reason they adduce for going into a new organization [Cheers]. But it did not require the testimony of the Whig party, as implied in their advocacy of the very measures which the Democrats now sustain, to satisfy the Democratic party that in their hands was the salvation of the country. The experience of every one who has watched the course of events and studied the history of our Government since its inception, will satisfy him that all that is wise and patriotic and good in that history has been accomplished through the agency of the Democratic party [Cheers]. Your enemies have, in fact, conceded it, because when the Whigs got into power there was no measure of ours that they ever attempted to reverse. There was no policy established by us that the Whigs said was unwise [Loud cheers]. They came before you pleading their case, insisting upon the correctness of their views; and now, fellow citizens, when you have almost gone the whole track, they say to you that you have progressed in the wrong direction—that the ground over which you should pusse another course. It reminds me of an ancedote they tell up in my country. It is with reference to a stranger who, meeting two ladies who were washing, on the top of a mountain, inquired of them the road leading to Mr. Carter's house. "The distance," said he, "is long, and I wish house." The distance," said he, "is long, and I wish tain, inquired of them the road leading to Mr. Carter's house. "The distance," said he, "is long, and I wish to get there before dark, if possible." "Go along apthe valley," said they, "until you come to the turn of the road. When you get there you will see that a path leads right up the mountain. It is a pretty steep one, but follow it. After you get along that for a distance of about a mile you will come, to where there lends right up the mountain. It is a prefty steep one, but follow it. After you get along that for a distance of about a mile, you will come to where there is a great big pine tree across the road, and when you come there you may know you are wrong. [Loud laughter]. Now, when you get to that, turn right round and come back to the bottom, where you started from, and take the other." [Loud laughter]. That is the way with our Whig friends. They say that they had told you where to go, and when you got there, they told you you must come back and take the other road. [Laughter and cheers]. But I desire to know whether the reasons they have adduced are sufficient to induce you to make that change? The gentleman has covered the ground of controversy between the North and the South so fully that I feel there is not an inch for me to place my foot upon. But there is one ground which he has not taken, and which I shall take occasion to pass over. He says he is not a Democratic testand. take occasion to pass over. He says he is not a Democrat. I stand upon a different ground from him in that respect: I am a Democrat (Cheers). Like Fillcerat. I stand upon a different ground from him in that respect: I am a Democrat (Cheers]. Like Fillmore in regard to Slavery, as was remarked by the gentleman, I sucked in democracy with my mother's milk [load cheers]: and I stand here now to vindicale that party, and to demonstrate that all that is great, all that is giorious in our country, has been conterred upon it by the Democratic party, and by the principles of that party. This is not a question merely of the elevation of Democratic men, because, when our opponents put their men into power—when glorious "Rough and Ready" came into power as a no-party President, he administered the Government upon the principles of Democracy and if there were other seeds than that kind planted by him, it was because he took the seeds from another basket than that of Democracy [Cheers]. How stands the account between us now! Look at the condition of the country as it stends at this time upon the map of the world. Why, but a few short years ago—shet, at least, in the annals of a country—you stood here a smail, iso lated, friendless, helpiess, penniless province, comparatively, with your borders scarcely known upon the map of the world, fighting for the principles of Democracy, going for equal rights—for that equality which is so dear to the heart of every man. This country entered into the conflict with one of the most powerful nations on the face of the earth, and she came out of it glorious and triumphant [Loud cheers]. With the Declaration of our Independence came the inauguration of Democratic principles. The success of the principles are visible in the expensive growth and prosperity of the constry [Loud cheers]. How stood the opponents of the Deour Independence came the inauguration of Democratic painciples. The success of the principles are visible in the expensive growth and prosperity of the country (Loud cheers). How stood the opponents of the Democracy? How stand they this day? They said, "We will have no more Territory; we go in to constitute "Mississippi the boundary line of this Republic." What said the Democracy? "We will have Louis "iana" [Cheers]. "This," said our opponents, "ia "fillibustering, it is piracy, it is plunder. You took it, and what was the result! Prosperity at every step. What was the condition of things when Florida was brought into the Union by the Democracy! How stood the condition aid to drive back the my rusdons that intested her borders? How stood the opponents of the Democracy at this crisis! They said. We will touck "not, bundle not this unclean thing. We go against "the acquisition of Texas, we go against any enlargement of our present limits." How was if with the Democracy? They went and secured it, as also California; and after it was secured it, allest champion of the Whig party, Mr. Webster, said, in the Senate of the United States, that the Democracy had brought into the

United States, that the Democracy had brought into the confederacy a Territory not worth seventy ave cents. The Whig party arranged the Democracy before the country, charging them with having expensed all the bleed and treasure of the nation for a consideration